(आंकड़े हजार टन में)
(अनंतिम)

वर्ष	बंग्लादेश	नेपाल	भूटान	जोड़
1992-93	60.1	51.7	20.2	132.0
1993-94	28.6	59.6	10.0	98.2
1994-95	47.5	62.4	2.0	119.9

(घ) को०इं०लि० कोयले की बिक्री देश के अंदर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित की गई कीमतों के आधार पर करता है। निर्यात की कीमतें सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित नहीं की जाती हैं और विदेशी आयातकर्ताओं से बातचीत करके तय की जाती हैं। इसलिए निर्यात कीमतें एक देश से दूसरे देश के मामले में भिन्न होती हैं और यही विभिन्न कोयले के ग्रेड/स्वरूप के मामले में भी भिन्न होती है।

(ङ) को०इं०लि० द्वारा वर्ष 1995-96 के लिए कोई निर्यात लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है। किन्तु, को०इं०लि० 1995-96 के लिए निर्यात संबंधी पेशकशों का मूल्यांकन कर रहा है, चूंकि पिछले निर्यात संविदा जून, 1995 में समाप्त हो गए हैं। पड़ौसी देशों को अधिकतम मात्रा में निर्यात किए जाने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं और नए बाजार तथा वैकल्पिक मार्ग/परिवहन संबंधी यातायातों का पता लगाया जा रहा है।

Share of Agricultural and Allied Products in Exports

785. SHRI V. RAJESHWAR RAO:
DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what has been trend of the share in exports of agricultural and allied products during the last three years;

(b) what are these products; and

(c) what steps are being taken to boost the growth in exports of these products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The total value of exports of agricultural and allied products excluding coffee, tea, raw cotton and marine products and total exports from the country during the last three years have been as follows:—

Rs. Crores

Year	Total Exports	Export of Agricultural and allied products	% share of Agricultural products to total Exports.
1992-93	53688.26	5686.80	10.59
1993-94	69748.85	7532.98	10.80
1994-95	82338.01	7049.04	8.56

Source: DGCI&S, Calcutta)

(b) The major agricultural commodities ported are basmati rice, tobacco, ces, cashew, oilmeals and fruits and etables. The details of the agricultural commodities exported are given in the foreign Trade Statistics published by DGCI&S, Calcutta copies of which are available in the Parliament library.

(c) Steps taken to enhance export of these products include simplification of inspection procedures, removal of Minimum Export Price and quality restrictions on selected items, provisions of concessional credit, product development to meet international needs, extension of benefits available under the scheme of EOUs/EPZs to agriculture sector and permitting 50% sale in the domestic tariff area, assistance to exporters for improved packaging, strengthening of quality control, promoting export of identified products through brand promotion campaigns, arranging buyer-seller meets and participation in international fairs/exhibitions.

Proposal for Liberalisation of Tea Industry and Tea Export Policy

786. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration for further liberalisation of the tea industry and tea export policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) A number of liberalisation measures have been taken by the Government in recent years. During the past two months the following steps have been taken to relax various controls on tea industry:—

(1) Provisions regarding issue of Shipment Licence have been reviewed by the Government and it has been declined that henceforth shipment licences will not be required by the exporters for each shipment. Necessary instructions have accordingly been issued by the Tea Board to the exporting community on 9th June, 1995.

(2) The provision of yearly renewal of exporter's licence for tea exports was replaced sometime ago by liberalised procedure whereby renewal of licence was required only after 3 years. This provision has been further liberalised and henceforth exporter's licence shall be issued by the Tea Board initially for 3 years to an exporter and if there is no default on the part of the exporter, it would be converted into a permanent licence. However, subsequently, if there is any default on the part of the exporter, he shall again be placed on a 3 year watch list or his licence may be revoked. Necessary amendments to Tea (Distribution & Export) Control Order in this regard were notified on 7th Jyly, 1995.

Liberalisation of various control orders is a continual process. Further liuberalisation of various regulations governing the tea industry will be taken up as and when considered necessary.

Objectives of Eighth Five Year Plan

787. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the major objectives of the Eighth Plan and to what extent those objectives have been achieved so far;

(b) whether the laid down objectives of the plan will be achieved;

(c) when was the last NDC meeting held and when the next meeting of the NDC is likely to take place; and

(d) the reasons for not holding the NDC meetings on time and regularly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) and (b) The Eighth Five Year Plan accords priority to the following objectives;

(i) Generation of adequat employment to achieve near fu employment level by the turn c the century;

(ii) Containment of populatic growth through active peopl cooperation and an effecti